

GERMAN NOTE WILL SEEK TO PACIFY U. S.

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, Close to the Kaiser, Blames England for Discord.

SAYS NATION IS MISJUDGED

Official Declares Berlin Is Ready to Adopt Any Honorable Means for Peace.

By CARL W. ACKERMAN.

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BERLIN, via The Hague, July 3.—"Germany will strive in the coming note, and in any subsequent exchanges, to interpret fully the desire of the German people, which is one of entire good will, and which is always ready to adopt any honorable means to prevent misunderstanding and discord."

Baron Mumm von Schwarzenstein, now attached to the German foreign office and one of the leading diplomats of Germany, made this statement in an exclusive interview granted the United Press today.

His expression is particularly significant because of his intimate relations with the Kaiser. The baron at one time was the German ambassador to Tokyo, during the Blaine Administration he was a special attaché at Washington, and he possesses a full understanding of the relations between the German and American peoples.

Not Indifferent to U. S.

His statement was further evidence of German officialdom's apparent determination to clear away the feeling in America that Germany has been indifferent to American public opinion. The baron emphasized the point that both countries had been led into a misunderstanding because neither reached each other through English channels.

"I am glad to see the effort on both sides to clear up many of the primary causes of the misunderstanding between the two great countries bearing fruit," continued the baron.

"I have long believed in many American quarters that Germany was not only indifferent to the possibilities of a conflict with America, but that she was deliberately seeking to involve America. We regret that there are any Americans who believe it. Germany could not have had any intention to the ideals of her people. You cannot indict a whole people."

"Our two countries should never have lodged charges of bad faith against each other. Germany does not want her sincerity any longer to be questioned in the neutral countries. Quite naturally, she resented the indictment for responsibility for this war, without judge, jury or witnesses, but upon the whole-sale evidence supplied by her enemies as soon as the war broke out."

"Our people feel they have the right to expect at least a measure of enlightenment until the proper means of communication are again established. The cutting of the cable was a wanton act which all neutrals disapproved."

"I hope America will soon find the way clear to re-establish this communication, the suspension of which has been of as much injury to her as to us."

"Germany is fighting her world, with her back against the wall and almost completely isolated from the rest of the world. Because we were well prepared for this conflict, because we kept our soul clear of the foe, we have been charged with Napoleonic aims. Germany wants nothing but an honorable and peaceful position among the nations of the world. It will not take the world long to find this out."

"England tried to cut off our communication with neutrals by wire and through neutral vessels. She attempted to indict and starve us immediately before the outside world could understand or judge. I believe that eventually the neutral powers will help right this wrong. Meanwhile, America and Germany must strive to understand each other as well as possible with the poor communication at hand."

Chancellor Takes Reply

To America to Kaiser on

Field for His Approval

BERLIN (via The Hague), July 3.—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg left today for the Kaiser's headquarters in Gallicia with the completed text of the German reply to the second American note.

If it meets with the Emperor's full approval, the communication probably will be delivered to Ambassador Gerard on Monday.

The German reply is not the mere answer of German diplomats. It may be considered to represent the opinion of the whole German people regarding the nation's submarine policy.

During the time it was under consid-

eration by the foreign office and marine

several prominent German editors, bankers, and business men were called in and asked to express their views.

These, it is assured, gave full approval to the stand the imperial government takes.

The final draft, as completed last night, meets the most optimistic forecasts. One who saw the text declared today that Germany is willing to safeguard the lives of neutrals crossing the ocean, even aboard belligerent ships, if such vessels do not carry ammunition and do not misuse the American flag.

Germany will not give up her submarine policy. But she is willing to modify her methods to that extent.

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Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged.

More healthful than tea or coffee.

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In Washington

RUSS BATTER GERMAN SHIPS IN BALTIC BATTLE

PETROGRAD, July 3.—"A German cruiser was badly damaged and forced ashore on the Island of Gothland in Thursday night's naval engagement in the Baltic," said an official statement issued here today. "Our losses were insignificant."

"Our cruisers encountered two enemy light cruisers and some torpedo boats in a heavy fog off the east coast of Gothland," said the official statement. "They engaged the enemy in battle at 9 o'clock. A German cruiser was badly damaged and forced to lower its flag and run ashore. The other enemy ships then fled."

COPENHAGEN, July 3.—Ten cruisers and twenty torpedo boats were engaged in the Thursday night naval battle off the Island of Gothland, in which the German mine layer Albatross was beached and destroyed.

Included among the twenty-one dead buried on Gothland was Captain Lowenherd, of the Albatross.

Dispatches from Petrograd today reported that a German cruiser was badly damaged and forced ashore, and advices from Swedish points report the destruction of a German torpedo boat. It is believed here, however, that these reports are erroneous and that the German liner sent ashore on Gothland was the "cruiser" mentioned in Petrograd advices.

Complete details of the engagement are lacking, but reports from Gothland indicate that a German squadron, attempting to cover the debarkation of German troops on the Russian coast south of Windau, was attacked by a flotilla of Russian destroyers. The Russians closed in upon the German torpedo boats and inflicted heavy damage before several fast German cruisers dashed into action and forced the Russians to retire northward.

The mine layer Albatross, unable to escape because of her slow speed, received the concentrated fire of several Russian warships. She was struck twenty-five times and was afire, with her deck covered with dead and wounded, when she was beached at Heereikan.

Her survivors, including seventy-one wounded, were immediately interned at Roma by the Swedish authorities of Gotha. Her dead were buried in one large grave.

A Swedish destroyer flotilla was on the scene of the engagement. Reports from Stockholm say that the Russian destroyer continued the pursuit into Swedish waters and that a protest undoubtedly will be lodged with the Russian government.

"The Russians," says a Gothland dispatch, "are reported to be bringing up other naval units. It is expected that the engagement will be resumed."

Only Undertaker in Town, So Escapes Jury Service

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 3.—J. D. Vaughn was excused from jury service because he is a monopolist. He is the only undertaker in town, and didn't want to serve on a jury. Judge Higbee held that Vaughn's excuse was valid.

John Augdahl's case was different. His excuse for not wanting to serve was that he couldn't understand "high falutin' words" used by the lawyers. Judge Higbee volunteered to act as interpreter and refused to let Augdahl off.

The growth and development of the entire Chevy Chase section has been greater and yet more normal and unforced than any other suburban section of Washington.

A visit to the section will furnish a proof of the statement and a reason why it is so. In no other suburb can you find the concrete evidences of the carrying out of a well-defined plan.

Wide and well-paved streets, shade trees in abundance, shrubbery artistically arranged, and, in short, every detail of an ideal home neighborhood conclusively show that Chevy Chase is not an accident, but, on the contrary, a striking example of what a suburb can be made if natural conditions are right and the ideals on which it is built sufficiently high.

That the plan of development is on a higher plane than is usual in suburban operations is admitted, even by men engaged in the exploitation of other sections.

Our one request is that you make a personal inspection.

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BRITISH LABOR MAY FURTHER PEACE PLAN

German Socialist Manifesto Welcomed by English Labor Leader.

By ED L. KEEN.

LONDON, July 3.—"I welcome wholeheartedly the German Socialist manifesto calling upon the workers of other belligerent countries to use their endeavors for peace," declared Ramsay MacDonald, noted English labor leader. In an interview with the United Press today.

"It is only the beginning, and must be regarded as such. I regret that it deals so much with the past because we are not in a temper to discuss that just yet."

"At the same time, I think it is the duty of the working classes of other belligerent countries to respond to this manifesto and state on what conditions they are prepared to support a peace propaganda."

MacDonald is the leader of the Independent Labor party, the powerful socialist wing of the British labor movement.

"People of Great Britain entered this war to ward off certain dangers and secure conditions under which that could be done," said MacDonald. "They responded to the call of Belgium, and while so doing, made up their minds that this would be the last of the great European wars."

Duty of Nation.

"They are now told that they should decide to listen to no peace talk until Belgium has been further devastated by being fought over again, and that the border and until Germany is brought to her knees."

"If these things were necessary to secure the ends for which our people at any rate entered the war, I would say nothing against them, however horrible they might be. But we are still trying to reach our original goal and have not been turned aside by the impulses of mere militarism. I think it is our duty as well as our interest to accept what we desire, provided we can really get it, at whatever stage of the military operations it may be."

"Military operations are not ends in themselves, but at best only the means to an end. Indeed, I hold that after the time comes when we can get what we want by negotiation, every life sacrificed is criminal waste."

Welcome First Step.

"Conversely it is no use talking about stopping the war until we can reach our goal. The problem therefore is how the people of the various countries can get in touch with each other—how they can make known their desires and hopes, and how they can that knowledge and understanding which will secure them against domestic militarism and foreign attack."

"It is as a first and essential step in that understanding that I welcome the manifesto of German social democracy, and believe the working classes of other belligerent countries should express their views in response."

Would Combine World Socialists in Effort To Bring Halt to War

NEW YORK, July 3.—A concerted movement, propelled by American Socialists and trades union representatives, to unite the Socialists of the belligerent European nations for a glacial effort to stop the war, will be under way within a week, according to Meyer London, New York's Socialist Congressman.

"A delegation of Americans, with mediation as its object, will be on its way to Europe within a short time," said London. "It will tour the belligerent nations and seek to combine the Socialists and trade unionists for a grand assault against the forces that are allowing this war to be prosecuted."

"Now is the most opportune moment for the movement—the 1,000,000 social democrats in Germany have taken the initiative and announced they want the war to stop. I believe that their action is all that was needed to fire the Socialists of England, France, Italy and Belgium to a realization that it is in their power to stop this slaughter."

"There were no individuals in Ger-

Turks Driven Back By Anglo-French Forces

CONSTANTINOPLE (via Berlin), July 3.—For the past three days, British forces at the Dardanelles have been making violent attacks on the Turkish positions at Ari Burnu and north of Sedd-ul-Bahr.

The war office reports today that all attacks thus far have been repulsed.

LONDON, July 3.—The British and French forces the Dardanelles are continuing to advance their lines slowly around Krithia, on the Gallipoli Peninsula. The British government reports the capture of a trench on their left flank and the repulse of an attempt by the Turks to recapture it, and also an advance by the French on the side of the straits, completing the capture of that part of the line gained on June 21.

General Sir Ian Hamilton moving west on June 22 hostile columns moving west from north of Achi Baba and south from Kilid Bahr, toward the Turkish right flank, indicated that the enemy was being pushed back over the line against a position the allies captured on the previous day. During the evening two mine galleries in front of the British right center were blown in, and the enemy subjected the trenches to a heavy rifle and machine gun fire for two hours. After a lull and another outburst of fire, a determined attack was made by the Turks against the

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KING ON FIRING LINE FOR ITALIAN VICTORY

Presence of Victor Emmanuel Inspired Troops at Battle of Isonzo.

ROME, July 3.—King Victor Emmanuel was on the firing line and actually took part in the battle of the Isonzo of June 21 to 23, in which the Italian army routed the Austrians with heavy losses, according to dispatches received here today.

The example set by their King inspired the Italian troops with a spirit that made them almost invincible, said a dispatch to Giornale d'Italia.

They thought the Austrian trenches without thought of danger and overwhelmed the enemy by the dash with which their charge was carried out.

Refused Kiss; Divorced.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 3.—That he had refused to kiss her on return from a long visit to his parents and said he was tired of being married was Dr. testimony of Mrs. Flora S. Beach in her divorce trial against Edward S. Beach, of Greensburg, Pa. Her petition for divorce was granted on the ground of extreme cruelty.

Take Lime for Tuberculosis